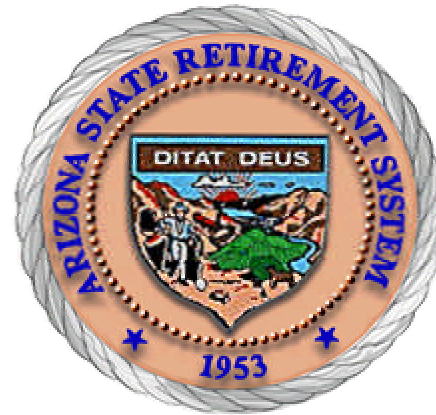

Arizona State Retirement System



Asset Allocation Study

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Importance of Asset Allocation

- Determining the Arizona State Retirement System Asset Allocation Policy is the most important decision that will be made in managing the investment portfolio.
- Why?
 - Asset Allocation is responsible for 80-90% of total portfolio return.
 - Manager selection and the manager's security selection and market timing decisions account for the balance of return.

Mercer Consulting

Capital Markets Assumptions

Assumptions*

-----Annualized-----

Asset Class	Expected Return	Standard Deviation
U.S. Equity	8.5%	18.6%
International Equity	8.5%	21.9%
U.S. Fixed Income	4.5%	6.3%
Real Estate	7.7%	13.5%
Total Portfolio	7.41%	13.35%

* As of March 2003 for the following 10-year time frame.

Actual Returns**

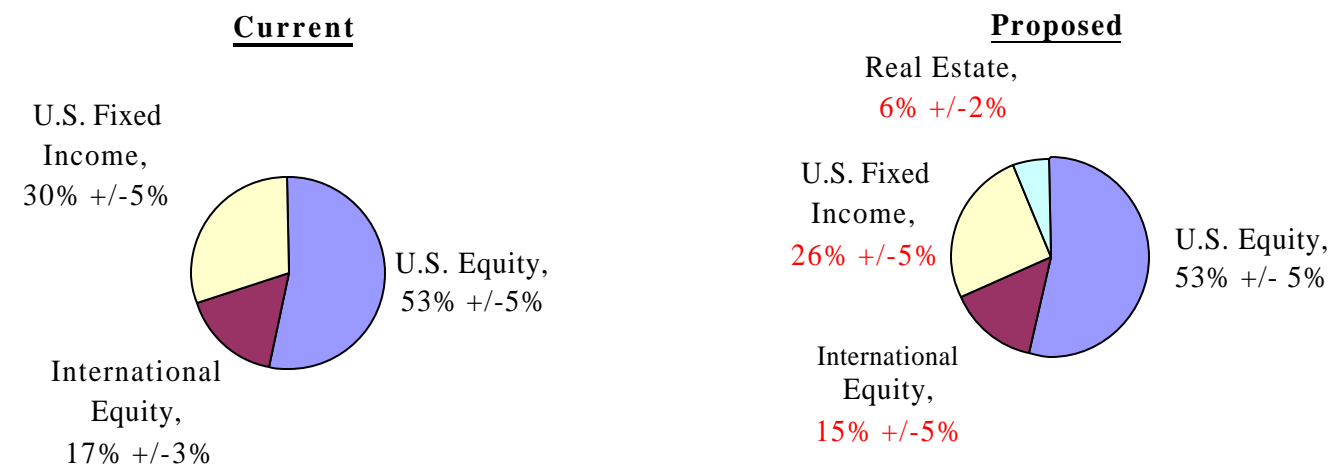
-----Annualized-----

YTD June 2003	2002	2001
11.8%	-22.1%	-11.9%
9.9%	-15.7%	-21.2
3.9%	10.3%	8.4%
4.0%	6.8%	7.3%

** Actual Returns are for the following indexes:
 U.S. Equity– S&P 500
 International Equity– MSCI EAFE
 U.S. Fixed Income– Lehman Brothers Aggregate
 Real Estate– NCREIF Property Index

Broad Asset Allocation

- Objective: To determine the appropriate mix of investment vehicles given Mercer's capital markets assumptions regarding expected asset class returns and standard deviation.



- Rationale: A reduction in international equity and U.S. fixed income and the inclusion of real estate is anticipated to increase ASRS's total expected return with only a negligible change to the risk profile of the total fund.

Sub-Asset Class Allocation: U.S. Equity

- Objective: To determine the appropriate allocation of U.S. Equity portfolios among large-, mid-, and small-cap sub-asset classes.

	Current	Proposed
U.S. Large-Cap Equity	45% \pm 5.0%	43% \pm 5.0%
U.S. Mid-Cap Equity	4% \pm 1.5%	5% \pm 1.5%
U.S. Small-Cap Equity	4% \pm 1.5%	5% \pm 1.5%

- Rationale: consistent with 1) Mercer and ASRS risk/return assumptions which expects out-performance of mid- and small-cap relative to large-cap and 2) the sub-asset class weightings in the broad U.S. equity market.

Asset Class Benchmarks

- Objective: To determine the appropriate asset class benchmarks to be used to assess performance.

Asset Class	Benchmark
U.S. Large-Cap Equity	S&P 500
U.S. Mid-Cap Equity	S&P 400
U.S. Small-Cap Equity	Russell 2000
International Equity	MSCI EAFE
U.S. Fixed Income	Lehman Brothers Aggregate

Note: Real Estate benchmark(s) to be determined during real estate implementation process with assistance from a real estate consultant

Passive/Active Targets

- Objective: To determine the appropriate mix between passive/enhanced-passive and active portfolios.

Asset Class	Targets with Ranges	
	Current	Proposed
U.S. Equity Large-Cap	75% \pm 10%	75% \pm 10%
U.S. Equity Mid-Cap	37.5% \pm 20%	45% \pm 20%
U.S. Equity Small-Cap	30% \pm 20%	30% \pm 20%
U.S. Fixed Income	80% \pm 10%	80% \pm 10%
International Equity	30% \pm 20%	30% \pm 20%

- Rationale: 1) consistent with Mercer and ASRS analysis relative to fee-adjusted performance universe data and 2) ASRS's historical performance experience with mid-cap managers.

Implementation

- The new asset allocation policy will be implemented effective October 1, 2003.
- Funding of real estate will occur as market conditions allow.
- Rebalancing Process:
 - If any asset class is more than $\pm 5\%$ from its target (equity and fixed income), the asset class will be rebalanced to its target regardless of transaction costs.
 - If any asset class is at or within $\pm 5\%$ of its target (equity and fixed income), the asset class will be rebalanced toward its target if a 90% reduction in transaction costs can be effectuated.
 - Sub-asset class targets will not be rebalanced using this methodology. Instead, the ASRS asset class/investment manager search process will be utilized to rebalance at the sub-asset class level.
 - For rebalancing purposes, the real estate benchmark target allocation will initially be prorated between equities and fixed income during the real estate funding period.